Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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From the Casket.

SONNET.

To gaze upon a lovely face,
The mirror of a lovelier mind,
Where shines revealed with every grace,
Virtue enshrined and refined;
Gives to my sight
More pure delight,
Than India's limpid, sparkling gem,
Or brilliant star,
That beams afar,
In sable night's bright diadem.

Such beauty, find it where you will,
'Mid wintry snows or torrid heat,
Must every heart with rapture fill,
That hath with rapture learned to beat:
The mind adorned,
By virtue formed,
What fancies o'er us rush, or rove,
The sweetest flowers,
That decks the bowers,
Is not more lovely or more fair.

More form divine, without such charms,
Were but a cold, a senseless sight;
But joined with them, it all disarms,
And covers the very motherite.
What heart is proof—
Who stands aloof—
Where grace and soul combined we scan?
All must obey
Their matchless sway,
But one so ice-hung cold, I wean.

Of woman, sent by heaven to be,
With man, the partner of life's cares,
'Tis then they're loveliest, when in thee
The mind, in lustre bright, appears—
With magic art,
Around the heart,
'Tis then they twin'st love's golden chain.
A bondage sweet,
From thee we meet,
And captives to thy power remain.

D. F. N.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

The Dream of Love.

How like a dream our life appears,
A varying scene of joys and tears—
Of bliss and woe, from which we wake,
Our last fond retrospect to take:
Oh, Love! how like a dream art thou,
Of blasted hope and bank-a vow.

It has never been determined by metaphysicians and philosophers, which of all the human passions is the strongest. Some have declared in favour of revenge, others in favour of anger and grief; but I am inclined to believe the passion of love far the most powerful, inasmuch as it not only operates itself in many destructive ways, but gives origin to jealousy, a most mysterious and deadly passion. Love levels all the distinctions of society—surmounts all the barriers of parental tyranny, and interested opposition; and if unsuccessful, terminates in jealousy, revenge, or the most bitter and unrelenting hatred.

Some years since, there resided near one of our large cities a gentleman, by the name of Wakefield, who, by industrious habits in a mechanical business, had acquired a competence, and had removed to a pleasant seat in the environs of the town. He had one son and a daughter. The son had been sent to one of our Eastern colleges, and the daughter, Madeline, was, at the time I speak of, had risen to her seventeenth summer, a maiden of exquisite beauty, possessing a mild and amiable disposition, connected with winning, or even bewitching manners; though excessive praise and admiration had made her vain and coquettish, which feelings her mirror had no tendency to surpress. Her form was slender; her features of the Grecian, or rather of the Circassian mould; lips, red as the rose, and eyes dark, large, and liquid. Yet, the greatest charm Madeline possessed, and they were not few, was the heavenly expression, which was the very moonlight of her soul, that beamed upon her face. Her heart was pure, gentle, and refined. She was one of those who, in the language of Moore,

"Would blush when you praised her,
And weep when you blamed."

It cannot then be strange that she should captivate many. Among those who bowed down before her charms, was a young man, of high pretensions, who used every means in his power to obtain the boy of her heart. His name was Brown; he was of an enthusiastic nature, and was often heard to say, that he loved her to distraction, and would yield up his life, if she were positively to demand it, to prove the sincerity of his affection. But Madeline, still cold and insensible to all the warmth of his protestations, though her father was pleased with the prospect of the alliance. Brown endured his ill success in calmness, until he discovered that a rival [illegible] was winding himself into the affections of [illegible] heart's idol. He then became distressed and impatient. Wakefield, the rival, had been his apprentice, a few years before, to Markland, and was far inferior in point of fortune, talents, and high respectability, to Brown. This, both knew; and the knowledge mutually made them the greater enemies. Such are the mysteries of love, that no power can bind, and no laws regulate. Madeline had long entertained the sentiments Brown, and had seriously striven to love him; but in vain. Hence, Brown had been alternately encouraged and discouraged. She had loved Wakefield without a single effort.

So perfectly fascinated was Brown, that he could not rest when absent from her; and a single smile from her fair lips, was sufficient to chase away all his cares, and call back to the dark chamber of his heart, the brilliant hopes of former days. One morning in June, just as Wakefield left the house, he sought her presence, to solicit, for the last time perhaps, her hand and heart. He found her reclining on a sofa, in a beautiful dress, reading the Sorrows of Werter. This he thought was a happy opportunity, and pressed her with eloquent language to tell him, for the last time, what he was to depend upon.

"My fate," said he, "is in your hands. You are the mistress of my destiny, and on your lips depends my future happiness, or my eternal ruin. If I am permitted to live in your presence, I shall be the happiest of men; but if you determine otherwise, I am a doomed wretch, and will no longer be desirable. Dearest Madeline, have loved you from how low you, even to distraction, and I remain only to be you to pronounce whether I shall live in hope, or die in despair. I await your determination."

As the last words escaped from his lips he cast upon one knee before her; and grasping her hand with a kind of distracted air, gazed with intense anxiety into her heavenly eyes. Madeline was startled with the quickness of his movement, but the sincerity of his manner, and the earnestness of his gaze, recalled her scattered senses, and aroused her sensitive feelings.

"I have ever esteemed you as a gentleman," said Madeline, blushing to her temples, "but, to be plain with you, that esteem has never been raised in that more devoted feeling, which is necessary to render the union of our hearts happy. From my heart I desire, and would fain [illegible] to your happiness, in any manner that [illegible] not have a tendency to render us both [illegible]. I am perfectly convinced that with [illegible] affection there is no permanent good [illegible] married state. I, therefore, conjure you [illegible] no more of the past, and to be assured [illegible] warmest friendship shall ever be yours."

"Oh! Madeline," said the distressed youth, "do not [illegible] this moment die in your arms, than [illegible] forever; yet if fate will have it so [illegible] will be the author of my misfortune. [illegible] have requested me, and must it [illegible] my candidate heart, even at the commencement of [illegible] others, I have [illegible] your happiness [illegible]."

"Nay, then, if you believe me not, I here produce the fatal, damning evidence," said Brown, and he drew from his pocket a letter, and held it full in the gaze of the agonized girl. The fatal story was there recounted, and Madeline's heart became sick, her head swam around, and she was near falling. The next moment the door opened, and Wakefield entered.

"Villain," cried Brown, "you cannot again to insult me with your protestations, but sir"—

"Does not repeat that word again," interrupted Wakefield, "or your life may be the forfeit of your insult. Know, sir, that I am now prepared to meet you, and to know who has a claim to her"—

"A claim!" retorted Brown, in a blaze of passion, "I will not believe it," exclaimed Madeline. "You wrong him; you seek to blast his fame, because he has been more fortunate than yourself. Oh! say that you wrong him, and I will forgive you."

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N. H. Post and Bulletin.

Saturday, November 23.

Shipments. Coal Trade.—Trade of Schuylkill county, for the week ending Nov. 16.

500 boats, carrying	4,675 tons
4731 per last report,	103,600 tons
5231	108,275 tons
934 boats Little Schuylkill coal trade,	21,311 tons
3719	129,586 tons

Lehigh Coal Trade.—Despatched from Mauch Chunk for the week ending 11th month 16th,

2007 boats carrying	53,57 tons
2551 boats, last report,	110,994 tons
4631 boats, total	116,451 tons

Appointments by the President.

Benjamin Franklin Butler, of New York, to be Attorney General of the United States, in the place of Roger B. Taney.

Richard E. Gird, of Virginia, to be consul of the United States in the city of Mexico, in the place of James R. Wilson, resigned.

Another Mexican.—The Wilmington Gazette notices a case of assault and battery, in that city, on the 9th instant, which has since terminated fatally in one of the parties. A dispute arose between a young man named John Ayden, and James Green a colored man, which ended with blows. In the contest, Ayden caught up a stone, and, as it inflicted a blow on the head of Green, that fractured his skull. Green procured a magistrate's warrant for Ayden, and had him arrested, but afterwards consented to drop the case, on Ayden's agreeing to pay the cost. He was soon afterwards attacked by take his bed, where he continued to grow worse until Wednesday last, when he expired. After the decease, it appeared likely to terminate fatally, a settlement was signed for Ayden, but he having obtained knowledge of it, took means to make it escape, and has not since been heard of. It is believed, they were both somewhat intoxicated, when the affair occurred. An inquest has since been held on the body of Green, by Frederick Leonard, Esq. and the jury brought in a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a blow inflicted on his head with an iron rake, by John Ayden, on the 6th inst.

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The St. Augustine Herald of 31st ult. speaking of the prospects of Florida, concludes with the following paragraph:—

"Business begins to thrive, after a most tiresome season. The orange season has opened with happy prospects and assurances of plentiful returns, and we are glad to learn that they are in good demand.

Of the Pascoes have nothing new. The sugar cane is fine and abundant, and the season, so far, is remarkably favorable. We have no doubt but the yield of this season will eatimate them from every difficulty—that the bitters which they have hitherto taken will prove an extremely useful tonic; and will be sufficient to give tone and character to our Territory.

The Supreme Court of Rhode Island held a special session next week in Providence, when Amos Miner, the murderer, now under sentence of death, will be brought before that tribunal on a writ of habeas corpus, and his discharge will be demanded on the ground that the grand jury, that presented him, was illegal in all its acts. The matter excites great interest, involving, as it does, says the Gazette of that place, many of the nicest points of common law, metaphysics and constitutional right.

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To Extinguish Fire in Chimneys.—A few pinches of flour or sulphur thrown at intervals upon the coals or wood burning in the fire place, will speedily extinguish the most raging fire in a chimney. The sulphureous vapour has also the advantage of pervading the crevices and recesses of the chimneys, and completely finishing the combustion. A pound of sulphur has effectually put out, in a few minutes, a fire in a tall chimney, when the flame rose three or four yards above the top. A wet cloth should be hung before the fireplace.—*Am. de Chimn. tom. 6.*

The Way to Make a House Drown Himself.—One of our most judicious farmers lost a valuable pair of horses last week in the Connecticut river. While watering at the common, the horses were unhitched from the team and afterwards to wander about, each one with his head fastened to his foot and then tied together. In this manner they went to the river, it is supposed to drink, and going into the river but a few steps brought their noses, which were tied closely to their feet under the water. The accustomed struggle ensued, and in a short time they were found drowned in less than three *feet of water.*—*Northampton Courier.*

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It is supposed that the mail contained very little letter postage.

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A Republican, lately in Paris, a great amateur of beasts, birds, tigers, and other ferocious animals, became acquainted with Monsieur Martin, and made him a present of his celebrated lion Nemrod. Martin, very desirous to know Paris, and to display whatever he conceived, by tickling the keeper, to obtain his permission to walk in the interior, and actually himself by feeding the animals through the cages. The keeper, who was busily employed in serving out the food, had forgotten to close the gate of the lion's den. The gentleman, tempted by this event, soon discovered it; proceeded to the interior of the cage, and, with a courage which he himself viewed with astonishment, gave the animal a severe blow on the nose, and then laid himself by the animal's flank. The animal, surprised at the boldness of the action, and not knowing what to do, remained motionless, and the keeper returned and released him.

Death occasioned by accident.—About two months since a woman went into the shop of Mr. S. Simonds, pattern and shoemaker, in the town, and requested Mr. S. to allow her to weigh some cobs. Mr. S. told the woman she could not allow her to weigh them there, as the trouble and expense cobs cost us more than even the right of them would cause us to be ill. It appears, however, that the woman paid no attention to what Mr. Simonds had said to her, but immediately went home from his basket, and by her direction, and some assistance, placed them on the scales, when, unfortunately for her, the scales fell, and one of the cobs struck her on the head, which caused her death in a few hours after.—*Lowell Advertiser.*

A diabolical plot has been discovered in Lowestoft, the object of which was to involve respectable persons in a supposed treasonable conspiracy. A fellow named Bell, who wanted to get into the gaiters, wrote letters to different persons in London, stating to a certain person to communicate to the persons named in the letter, that he had got a plan to get the gaiters, and wished to be assisted, and pressed dispatch. Mr. Cowdy, a publican, who received one of these letters, went to Yarmouth, and, with a number of the Lowestoft coast guard, examined the object, carried it to Mr. Tolver, the chief magistrate, and then, the whole party proceeded to the house of Bell, who, on seeing Mr. Tolver, Mr. Cowdy, who dressed in the letters, were apprehended, and were examined till the affair was fully investigated.

How to get a tight Ring off a Finger.—Thread a needle full in the eye with strong thread; pass the head of the needle between the finger and the ring, and pull the thread through a few inches towards the hand; wrap the long end of the thread tightly round the finger, regularly, all down to the nails to reduce its size. Then by hold of the short end of the thread and unwind it. The thread pressing against the ring will gradually compress it from the finger. This never-failing method is worth the attention of the ladies, as the tightest ring, however swollen the finger may be.—*Liverpool Times.*

The sounds of dashing oars at once arrest every business in the following, which we find in a Savannah paper:—"A person of colour, name, aged 68, residing at Odum Hampton, had been upon terms of amicity with a lubber for 18 years, and had frequently challenged him to meet her several in hand. They had in fact been several contests from which the Amazon had come off victorious, the lubber discomfited. Finding that the report himself her adversary to meet her a third time, and they had a rencounter a few days since, at Odum, when the fair Amazon was so severely hurt, that the three days her life was despaired of. She is, however, now fast recovering, and swears her resolution to meet the field again, to pass on she has received her strength."

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Immigration Facts.—The Reverend Mr. Roberts, of Boston, in his report to parishes in Scotland from time to time, says, before he left Liverpool there were 1,000 cases of death. In 1837 immigrants to the number of 109,680 sailed from Liverpool, and by a measured estimate, I learned that not fewer than 914 out of these 109,680 embarked with fatal consumptions which developed themselves after the efficacy of salt-water passage had been tried.

Abstinence.—The West Berkshire workers held their last meeting at the church on Tuesday last, at Newbury, when the committee distributed to twenty-four of the members of the society, who had been total abstinence men for a year, a Bible, as a reward for their perseverance. The number was expected to be much greater, but many of the members had been induced to break their pledge by the temptation of the cup which inebriates. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Hall, Mr. Bowyer, and others.—*Reading Mercury.*

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A diabolical plot has been discovered in Lowestoft, the object of which was to involve respectable persons in a supposed treasonable conspiracy. A fellow named Bell, who wanted to get into the gaiters, wrote letters to different persons in London, stating to a certain person to communicate to the persons named in the letter, that he had got a plan to get the gaiters, and wished to be assisted, and pressed dispatch. Mr. Cowdy, a publican, who received one of these letters, went to Yarmouth, and, with a number of the Lowestoft coast guard, examined the object, carried it to Mr. Tolver, the chief magistrate, and then, the whole party proceeded to the house of Bell, who, on seeing Mr. Tolver, Mr. Cowdy, who dressed in the letters, were apprehended, and were examined till the affair was fully investigated.

How to get a tight Ring off a Finger.—Thread a needle full in the eye with strong thread; pass the head of the needle between the finger and the ring, and pull the thread through a few inches towards the hand; wrap the long end of the thread tightly round the finger, regularly, all down to the nails to reduce its size. Then by hold of the short end of the thread and unwind it. The thread pressing against the ring will gradually compress it from the finger. This never-failing method is worth the attention of the ladies, as the tightest ring, however swollen the finger may be.—*Liverpool Times.*

The sounds of dashing oars at once arrest every business in the following, which we find in a Savannah paper:—"A person of colour, name, aged 68, residing at Odum Hampton, had been upon terms of amicity with a lubber for 18 years, and had frequently challenged him to meet her several in hand. They had in fact been several contests from which the Amazon had come off victorious, the lubber discomfited. Finding that the report himself her adversary to meet her a third time, and they had a rencounter a few days since, at Odum, when the fair Amazon was so severely hurt, that the three days her life was despaired of. She is, however, now fast recovering, and swears her resolution to meet the field again, to pass on she has received her strength."

A Republican, lately in Paris, a great amateur of beasts, birds, tigers, and other ferocious animals, became acquainted with Monsieur Martin, and made him a present of his celebrated lion Nemrod. Martin, very desirous to know Paris, and to display whatever he conceived, by tickling the keeper, to obtain his permission to walk in the interior, and actually himself by feeding the animals through the cages. The keeper, who was busily employed in serving out the food, had forgotten to close the gate of the lion's den. The gentleman, tempted by this event, soon discovered it; proceeded to the interior of the cage, and, with a courage which he himself viewed with astonishment, gave the animal a severe blow on the nose, and then laid himself by the animal's flank. The animal, surprised at the boldness of the action, and not knowing what to do, remained motionless, and the keeper returned and released him.

Extra of the Times.

[illegible] Thursday morning [illegible] Mr. Dallas [illegible] Mr. Van Buren [illegible] Mr. Dallas [illegible] Mr. Van Buren [illegible] Mr. Dallas [illegible] Mr. Van Buren

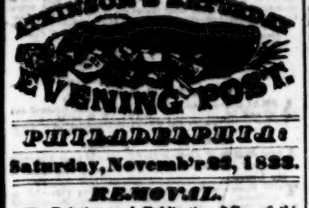
Philadelphia Packet Chronicle.

FIRST SESSION, NOVEMBER 26, 1832.

SALE OF STOCKS.

At the Philadelphia Stock and Exchange Board,
November 26.

5	shares Schuylkill Navigation Co.	11½
4	do. Girard Bank,	93
10	do. do.	93
2	do. Philadelphia Bank,	116
10	do. do.	116
2	do. Union Canal Co.	31
$100	Pennsylvania Five, 1868,	101
$10,000	do. do. 1864,	101
$100	Union Canal, interest certificates,	100



PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, November 26, 1832.

REMOVAL.

The Printing and Publication Office of this paper is now removed to No. 26 Carter's Alley, 2d door below 3d st. between Chesnut and Walnut.

ORGAN GRINDERS—LOCOMOTIVE MUSIC.

Our city is again infested with a wandering tribe of organists, or music grinders, who perambulate our streets, straining out their dolorous and monotonous notes, to the infinite injury of those of weak nerves, and to the great horror of the many who abominate this species of scratching and grinding. These locomotive musicians are, without doubt, an intolerable nuisance. Their annoyance is felt over the whole city, for they are to be found at every corner, and in every street and lane. Wherever two or three shabby urchins are collected together, they stop—grind away at a tune until the whole atmosphere is filled with their croakings, and then an empty hat is passed round to collect donations. If these be liberal, the trend-mill is again put in operation; if stinted the "*grinder*" moves off to another corner, in search of a more benevolent audience.

One of these "organists," is attended by a female, probably his wife, who accompanies the instrument with her voice. She bears the appearance of a lorn signer, and is coarsely attired, no doubt with the view of eliciting the charity of the public. The is brutal. The man is muscular and healthy, and unquestionably capable of contributing to the support of his family by manual labor, *if such were his desire*. We know of no exhibition more revolting to the feelings than that presented by this couple. A female, whom nature has designed as an ornament for the parlour, and whose peculiar province is to move in the sphere of domestic duties, is dragged about the streets of a metropolis, and compelled to exhibit herself as the companion of a mountebank—subject to the lewd commants of the rude, and the ribaldry of the vulgar. And this sacrifice too, perhaps, to sustain a lazy fellow in his habits of idleness.

We know not whether there be a law and penalty that affect this case, but we feel certain that there should be. The example set before our youth by such exhibitions, is pernicious—it blunts the feelings—it tends to lessen the female sex in our esteem—and to engender associations and reflections of the worst character. The evil is, to our mind, a legitimate subject for corporative cognizance.

On Saturday evening the Academy of Fine Arts was attended by a brilliant array of the beauty and fashion of our city. This is as it should be. A more attractive place of resort—one more likely to compensate the observer for every cost and moment spent—cannot be found. The paintings by the old masters, form a pictorial feast where the eye is pleased, the mind soothed—the heart gratified. There are single pictures in the collection, that will well repay the observation of hours. We do most sincerely trust that no indifference or narrow-mindedness on the part of those who should patronise such objects, will render this exhibition unprofitable.

The *Temperance Meeting*, at the Musical Fund Hall, in this city, on the evening of the 15th inst. was crowded to overflowing, and the proceedings marked with the true spirit of Christian philanthrophy. A letter from Hon. Richard Rush, to Robert Vaux, Esq. on the subject of the meeting, was read,—an ode was sung by the promising pupils of Mr. Ives, and many pertinent remarks made by Mr. Mayhew, and other popular gentlemen. The cause is sustained with a zeal and energy which must be productive of good.

"The Heavens declare the glory of God."

A splendid meteoric phenomena was witnessed in this vicinity and elsewhere, on the morning of the 13th instant. From 2 o'clock until the dawn of day, says a contemporary, the air was filled with innumerable luminous meteors, or *falling stars*, of various sizes, and darting apparently from different heights. The sky was streaked with flashes of meteoric fire, incessantly repeated in every quarter. Hundreds of thousands of brilliant bodies might be seen flying at every moment, all having the same general direction (northerly,) sloping in their descent towards the earth at an angle of about 45 degrees, and resembling flashes of fire. During the earlier stage of its appearance, the phenomenon was attended by a crepitating and hurtling sound; but at the approach of dawn this ceased, and the spectacle exhibited its spendours in silence. The air was calm during the whole period, except an occasional slight breeze. The meteors were most frequent and beautiful at about 4 o'clock, gradually diminishing in number and brilliancy as daylight approached, and ceasing or becoming invisible with the disappearance of the stars.

The same phenomenon, which is universally represented as being one of the grandest exhibitions ever witnessed, was seen in various parts of the United States, and the descriptions of its appearance very nearly coincide. No satisfactory cause for the wonderful display has yet been assigned, but the attention of scientific gentlemen will unquestionably be directed to the subject. A similar phenomenon, was seen on the 12th of November 1799, just thirty-four years ago, which excited equal astonishment.

Dickinson College.—We are requested to mention that the gentlemen who has been appointed to solicit donations for Dickinson College, at Carlisle—the Rev. E. Lavers,—is now in this city, and may be seen at Mr. Hammond's Book store, in Fourth street near Arch. It is proposed to open this college early in the spring, and it is confidently expected, that the citizens of Philadelphia, deserving and appreciating the value of literary institutions, when well conducted, will be liberal in aiding this undertaking. The terms of subscription are all notes under $30, cash—all notes over $30, in four equal annual instalments, the first to be pa'd on the 1st day of May, 1833. For the payment of $300, the college will permit the tuition annually of one student. So that a gentleman, by the payment of $900, can always have one student of his recommendation, educated free of tuition.

The Money Market.

The week has been a busy one in the money market, and a notable excitement among the members. The pressure in Wall street is said to be inordinate, and it is felt elsewhere in the city. Stocks have fallen considerably, and the doubt is entertained that the whole business community will greatly groan and perhaps become bankrupt. The immediate cause of the present distress is ascribed by the Commercial Advertiser of last evening, to the prosecution by the Cashier of the Manhattan Bank, of one of the first Million Treasury drafts upon the Bank. The advertisement of this Treasury instrument, against the Bank, we understand to be true. On Saturday morning, the Chemical being debtor to the Bank of America, (one of the new Treasury Banks) to the amount of one hundred and several dollars, the latter drew the Million draft in favor of the Phenix Bank—the Chemical having received its service in Canada, being part of the specie which the house of Prime, Ward, King & Co. has remitted to the North. Although the Branch was thus debtor to the Bank of America for that amount, yet it was at the same time a creditor of the local banks collectively to the amount of 750,000—of which sum the Manhattan—the banker of the Treasury banks, now borrowing more generally known as belonging chiefly to the Manhattan or Chemical—owed the Branch the sum of $600,000. For finding deposit to draw upon its own vaults for specie, while the other banks, by special drafts, were so largely in arrears to it—the Branch handed over the Bank of America's draft to the Manhattan, which bank, after paying the amount, would yet have remained indebted to the Branch in the sum of $150,000.

The editor adds—Whether the public Treasurer had known of the new method of money or whether they were lucky, found it convenient to cause the eighty thousand dollars to appear just then—we cannot say. It being a good trick, it both affords us a moderate and open to doubt to assist in our congratulations—such only, too, being in favour of creditor put holders—we are not pecuniarily interested. But all these things do they say, however the Cashier of the Manhattan Bank found it necessary on Monday morning, to demand from the Cashier of one of the new banks, the sum of eighty thousand dollars in specie, just three days after he had received it as a part of the last million Treasury drafts already referred to, and immediately preparatory to the Branch in specie. He was politely informed by the Cashier, that they were ready to meet the draft—and number of the notes were taken down, for the chance to present them—but that we should not cause drains upon the local banks for all but a fraction of the amount.

This account of the case caused the eyes of the Manhattan; the demand for specie was waived; and the Cashier of the Branch had nothing more to do than pass the draft to the credit of the institution presenting it. But the immediate effect of such a movement was to create a panic among the holders of Treasury drafts held by the knowledge of the fact that the pet banks held two other drafts upon the Branch for the same amount.

Efforts are being made by the administration editors to charge this situation of affairs to the Branch bank, in diminishing its discounts, but this assertion is completely removed by a reference to facts. The Branch Bank, of course, found it necessary to prepare itself for the exigency of the removal of the deposits, but while the government has drawn from its vaults upwards of *a million and a half*, the diminution of discounts, up to the 16th instant, was only $600,601. So that the Branch Bank has been much more liberal in its discounts than could reasonably be expected, when it is considered that drafts to the amount of a million and a half more, may be presented at any moment.

The Book or My Lady.—Messrs. Key & Biddle, have just published a volume of over 300 pp. under the above singular title. It comprises a melange of articles, in poetry and prose, some of which are sketched with the vigor and interest of an able writer. The sketches in prose are decidedly the most meritorious and attractive, particularly that of *Chatsland*, which the reader will find abounding in interest. The book will commend itself to all lovers of light reading.

In reference to the late phenomena of the falling stars, Professor Olmsted writes as follows:—"With respect to the cause of these meteors, I do not consider it as hitherto explained. Every thing of this kind, is loosely ascribed to Electricity: but in my view without any just grounds. It is my wish to obtain as many *facts* as I can respecting this phenomenon, and hope then to be able to deduce some rational conclusions. At present, all I can say is, that I think it evident, that the point from which the fire-balls emanated, was beyond the limits of our atmosphere; that the balls were projected obliquely into the atmosphere, that they were not at first luminous, but became so, and more and more so, as they reached the denser parts of the atmosphere, until they exploded, or burst asunder; and that they consisted of luminous vapor, such as, after explosion remained suspended in the air, like a small cloud of fog."

MR. DUANE, LATE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

We publish in another column an article from the Washington Globe, animadverting upon the conduct of William J. Duane, Esq., lately removed by the President from the office of Secretary of the Treasury. The article professes to show the true grounds of Mr. Duane's removal; and as it emanates from an administration paper, we can scarcely be charged with opposition to the President in giving it a place. The Globe, it will be seen, charges Mr. Duane with falsifying his pledge, that he would resign his office in case he could not agree with the President in sentiment, and with using indecorous language in his communications to the Executive, upon this and other subjects. The first charge, to us, does not appear to be satisfactorily made out. Mr. D., it is true, did pledge himself to resign, in the event of his not agreeing to the removal of the deposits, but he asked for information and time to examine the subject for himself, which was not granted. In regard to the second charge, no proof whatever is alleged. No extracts are given from Mr. D.'s letters, to satisfy the public that the Globe has not greatly exaggerated the expressions which may have been used.

We publish, also, a card from Mr. Duane, in which he asks a suspension of opinion until he has opportunity for laying his version of the affair before the public. It is much to be regretted that this gentleman has not sooner signified his intention of replying to the numerous calls which have been made upon him, for the true causes of his dismissal from office. The public have been fully satisfied that a difference of opinion existed between the President and the late Secretary, but the precise nature of this difference has been ascertained only by inference. Having given the Globe's reason, we shall of course publish Mr. Duane's, as soon as it appears.

Messrs. Purdy, Welch & Co's. splendid menagerie of living animals, arrived in this city on Thursday last, and will shortly be exhibited at Market's room, south Fifth street. The caravan passed through the principal streets of the city, attended by twenty-one musicians and forty-five keepers and waiters. The animals were in covered wagons, drawn by forty-four horses. The establishment is the most extensive in its collection of strange and wonderful animals, ever offered for exhibition in this country.

The late King of Spain.

There seems to be a probability that the death of Ferdinand will cause some trouble and contention in Spain. The heir to the throne is Maria Isabella Louisa, now in her fourth year. Previous to the birth of this child, the crown of Spain, by the laws of that kingdom, could be inherited only by *males*, but upon the birth of Maria, Ferdinand issued an ordinance, making females capable of the succession. The late King's eldest brother, Don Carlos, it is mentioned, is disposed to dispute the validity of Ferdinand's ordinance, and claims the throne. The Queen Dowager, (a sister to the Duchess of Berri) in conformity to the last will of his majesty, has been declared Regent during the minority of her daughter. The Ministry has not been changed, but a council of Regency has been formed to assist the Queen in the government of the Kingdom.

Ferdinand VII. as we learn by a correspondent of a London paper, was born at San Lorenzo, on the 14th of October, 1784, and succeeded to the Crown of Spain by the death of his father, on the 19th of March, 1808. His Majesty had four consorts; by the first three he had no issue. He was married to Maria Antonette Theresa, daughter of Ferdinand V. King of the Two Sicilies, who died on the 21st of May, 1806; secondly, to Isabella Maria Francesca, daughter of John VI. King of Portugal, who died on the 26th of December, 1818; thirdly, to Maria Josepha Amelia, daughter of Maximilian, brother of Anthony, King of Saxony, who died on the 17th of May, 1829; and fourthly, to Maria Christina, daughter of Francis, late King of the Two Sicilies, who was born on the 27th of April, 1806, and survives the King. His Majesty has left issue only two daughters, Maria Isabella Louisa, now Queen of Spain, born October 10, 1830, and Maria Louisa Ferdinanda, born January 30, 1832. King Ferdinand has also surviving him two brothers and one sister—namely, Don Carlos, born March 29, 1778, married to Charlotte of Portugal, in 1816, to Maria Francesca d'Assisi Infanta of Portugal, by whom he has issue one Don Francisco de Paula, born March 10, 1794, and married June 12, 1815, to Louisa Charlotte, Princess of the Two Sicilies, by whom he has three sons and three daughters; and Maria Isabella, born July 6, 1789, who became the second consort of the late King Francis of Naples, by whom she had five sons and six daughters.

THE WARREN CONVENTION.

The Convention of Delegates from the Anti-Masonic Republicans in Ohio and Pennsylvania, in reference to a union of the principal canals in each state, organized on the 13th instant, by appointing General Aaron Lewis, of Belmont county, President, and Messrs. Peter Hitner, of Clermont County, Bank of Wooster county, Ohio, Clerks. From a morning paper we learn that the following delegates appeared and took their seats:—

From the counties on the Pennsylvania Canal:

Beaver County,	10
Allegheny County,	10
Mercer County,	10
Lawrence County,	10

From the counties on the Ohio Canal:

Trumbull County,	10
Portage County,	10
Stark County,	10
Columbiana County,	10
Carroll County,	10
Tuscarawas County,	10
Harrison County,	10

E. Owen, Jr. Esq. of Philadelphia, and Gen. Stanley of Tuscarawas, were by special invitation, admitted as members of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Ross, of Tuscarawas county, the Convention proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions which had been referred to a committee of five members on the preceding day, and which are in the following words, viz:

Resolved, That the Canals of Pennsylvania and Ohio, connecting the waters of the Ohio river with those of Lake Erie, are the property of the people of those states, and that they ought to be managed with a single view to the interests of the people, and not for the purpose of creating a revenue to be applied to the payment of the interest on the debts of those states, or for any other purpose.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and Ohio, to adopt such measures as may be best calculated to facilitate the transportation of the produce of the country.

Resolved, That two commissioners be appointed in this convention, one composed of two or more delegates from the counties of Columbiana, Stark, and others in the western reserve in Ohio—the other of a like number from the counties of Trumbull and Portage, to repair to the next session of the Legislature of Ohio, and to such other state authorities as may be invited on an early day, to exhibit the comparative advantages of the various routes which have been proposed for the connection.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare memorials to the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and Ohio, praying for such measures as may be necessary to carry into effect the objects of these resolutions, and to report to this convention information of a similar character to that called for in the second resolution.

On motion of Mr. Reddy, of Allegheny county, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

That a committee of five members be appointed to correspond with the citizens of the several counties on the Ohio Canal, and report upon the policy with which Pennsylvania may hereafter be taken under the existing provisions towards the U. S.

To Readers and Correspondents.

"A Pregnant," by Omar, is on file.

The favors from Brandon, will meet attention.

"A Subscriber" is informed that we receive no charge for forwarding papers. At the same time we agree with him in understanding that we are our own judges of the merit of articles left with us for insertion, and however erroneous our opinions may be, as regards what constitutes good poetry, we prefer this arrangement, rather than publish indiscriminately on the judgment of anonymous correspondents. The article to which he alludes we decline inserting, for reasons which will appear below.

"Lines," by C. H. W., will appear.

The communications signed "N. C." are scarcely suitable for publication, however attractive they may have been considered by the person to whom they were addressed. A love letter loses all its charms by being made general.

"The Wizard's Bride," is under consideration.

"The Minstrel's Lament," has been selected from the articles furnished by H. as the most deserving. It will appear in a week or two.

"A. B." is received. The composition is about equal to the penmanship. Both are creditable.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

Nov. 15—Received from

Dewitt Kent, [nett]	$1 75
John S. Mason, Esq.	2 00
J. Hemenway, Esq.	5 00
W. Brown, Esq.	2 00
Geo H. M'Carter, esq.	1 00

Nov. 16.

Abiel Stevens, Jr.	2 00
Mary A. Slye,	3 00
Charles Comstock,	3 00
Wm. C. Jack,	2 00
N. Beach,	2 00
E. Marin,	2 00
Walter Young, Esq.	3 00
A. Logan, Esq.	1 00
Homer Earle, Esq.	5 00
Daniel M. Sawyer, esq.	5 00
J. D. Southorn, Esq.	5 00
Job Springer, Esq.	15 00
R. Moody, Esq.	2 00
Wm. Banks, Esq.	3 00
Wm. Root, Esq.	3 00
D. N. Harris,	2 00
D. O. Hudson,	2 00

Nov. 19.

Received from

S. & H. Hedner,	2 00
John H. Cunlippe,	5 00
J. H. Sherwick,	50
Gerard Hallenbeck,	2 00
J. J. Jackson, & Co.	2 00
Wm. Huddleston,	2 00
Daniel Small, Esq.	15 00
Jas. W. Frazier, Esq.	2 00
Robt. Kinkead, Esq.	15 00
T. B. Willard, Esq.	2 00

Nov. 20.

T. Coggeshall, Jr.	1 00
Sheldon Grinnell,	2 00
Richard M'Clure, esq.	2 00
A. White, Esq.	5 00

Nov. 21.

N. B. Van Zandt,	2 00
J. C. Davis,	3 00
J. H. Snow,	2 00
Henry A. Slade,	2 00
Josiah Whitney, Esq.	2 00
Levi Price, Esq.	5 00

Trial of the Rioters.

The trial of Robert Manson, Forman Manson, and Joseph B. Stafford, for a conspiracy to murder, and assault and battery, with intent to murder Thomas S. Hart, of Bustleton, was commenced on Monday morning, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judges King and Knight.

The counsel for the defendants applied for separate trials for the defendants, in order that the wives of Stafford and R. Manson might be respectively examined in the cases in which their husbands would not be on trial; Judge King, in an able opinion, denied the application, on the ground, that if even separate trials were granted, the wives could not be permitted to testify on either trial for conspiracy, owing to the peculiar nature of the offence. A Jury was then called, and after several challenges by the Commonwealth, and the defendants, the Jury box was filled by a quarter before 12, and the case opened by Mr. Ashmead. Mr. Hart, the prosecutor, was sworn, and his examination continued until six o'clock, the examination of other testimony until 8 o'clock, when the court adjourned until the next morning.

We are informed that on Wednesday last a pugilistic exhibition took place a short distance over Schuylkill. Two men, (whose names we forbear mentioning) for a purse of $700, fought through fifty-two rounds, until both were so disfigured and mutilated as to be sickening to look upon. We are sorry to add that these men were incited to the unnatural display by individuals whom the community generally esteem as respectable!

To all who are desirous of learning, and improving in the art of penmanship, we take this opportunity of recommending Mr. Richardson. He is a patient and indefatigable instructor, and the success and encouragement he has already met with during his residence in this city, are alike sufficient testimony of his skill and merits as a teacher, and of the estimation in which he is held by the public. However much may be advanced and affirmed by some, that the art of penmanship can be learnt, as it were, in an instant, and without labour; for ourselves, we believe that there is no art to which the proverb ' *Labor omnia vincit*' is more applicable. It is only by perseverance and attention, under the care of a skilful and successful instructor, that one can learn to write easily and well.

A letter from Madrid, under date of Sept. 23d, published in a London paper, notices a report that Don Pedro has written to his brother Don Miguel a spirited letter, in which he urges him in the most pressing terms to decide the fate of the war in single combat with him, in order to put an end to the misfortunes which Portugal is now undergoing in consequence of their pretensions. Don Miguel, after consulting with his friends, declined accepting the challenge, because his death would settle the question in favour of Donna Maria, whilst Don Pedro's demise would not lead to the ultimate triumph of Don Miguel's cause. This proves, says the writer, at least that Don Pedro is a brave man, who deplores the waste of human life in the present contest, a circumstance which ought to endear him to the Portuguese, and induce them to give him their cordial support. It likewise proves that the composer of music, as he is sometimes called, is not destitute of courage, when an opportunity offers to display it.

A plan for supplying the city of New York with pure and wholesome water, is now before the corporation of that city. Major Douglass, late of the army, who was employed to make a survey, &c. has made a report on the subject. He suggests the construction of a Roman Aqueduct, to be commenced in the Highlands, in Putnam county, which will receive the pure waters of numerous springs in the neighbourhood.—The estimated cost of this work is four millions of dollars. It is believed that it can be completed in five years.

Mr. Clay reached New York on Monday evening, and took lodgings at the American Hotel. On the evening of his arrival he attended at the opening of the new Opera House, by invitation of the proprietors, who politely provided a box for himself and family. On entering the Opera House he was received with the most cordial and hearty cheering.

Melancholy Accident.—We have to record another melancholy accident by drowning in the canal. On Saturday evening, Mrs. Lary, wife of Mr. Benj. Gostick, of West Machias, Me. who was on his way to the far west, with a family of nine children, (the youngest about two years of age) accidently stepped off the canal boat, on which they had taken passage, after the boat had proceeded but a few rods from the dock in this city. The night being very dark, all efforts to rescue her from the water were vain, until too late for the restoration of life.—*Baltimorean.*

From the Washington Globe of last evening.

The latest from Europe will be found in the following remarks of Mr. Dickens, delivered in the House of Commons, on the 15th of October, on the motion for the second reading of the Reform Bill. Mr. Dickens is a member of the House, and is well known as a writer of fiction. He is a man of great talents, and his opinions are entitled to much consideration.

REMARKS.

Mr. Dickens presumed, as the second time of moving the order of the day for the House to go into a committee on the Reform Bill, that no gentleman would think it necessary to trespass on the attention of the House at any length. At the time of the introduction of the measure he had expressed a wish that the discussion on the principle of the bill should be brief, and he was glad to find that the wish was generally entertained. He had then stated that he would not trespass on the attention of the House at any length, and he would leave that it was under consideration and remodelling.

After the opinion of the House was expressed, the object contained in the principle of the measure, and the necessity of its adoption by the country were sufficiently manifested, it was the duty of the House to proceed to the consideration of the bill in committee, and it was to be regretted that the noble Lord, the Member for Devonport, (Sir Geo. Cockburn) was not present, as he would have been competent to give the House the most satisfactory information on the subject. He (Mr. Dickens) had intended to have moved that the House should resolve itself into a committee on the bill on Wednesday next, but as the noble Lord, the Member for Devonport, was not present, he would defer it to a later day. He hoped, however, that the House would not consider it necessary to go into a committee on the bill during the present week, as he was desirous that the House should have the whole of the week to consider the bill, and he would move that the House should resolve itself into a committee on the bill on Monday next.

Mr. Duncombe said, he hoped that the President had not entered into any engagement with the Members of the Cabinet, from the resignation of whom (Messrs. Graham and Stanley) they had just been relieved, to call upon the gentlemen who were now in Downing-street to return to Windsor.

Mr. Dickens said, he had no knowledge that any such engagement had been entered into, but he was sure that if the noble Lord, the Member for Devonport, were present, he would feel a heavy weight of responsibility in committing an important measure, and that the President was desirous to dismiss as far as the composition of dissolved constructions could do it.

A few days after his return, Mr. Duane called with him in consultation, and he (Mr. Duane) addressed him in writing, and would not, with his existing impressions, remove the deposites, but promptly intimated that he would not continue in a situation to countenance their removal.

A free interchange of opinions then took place between him and the President, and on, in some of many, yet, it would be impossible to say, in which of these interviews the pledge was given, but it seems that the President, during the conversation, intimated that he would review the decision, if it was manifestly opposed that a final decision should be pronounced until an Agent should be sent to obtain the information, Mr. Duane maintaining that although the present impressions were adverse to the measure, his mind was open to conviction.

Following instructions for the Agent, however he inserted a sentence declaring that there was then not sufficient cause for removing the deposites, but that the information was wanted to enable the government to act if any cause should thereafter arise.

This palpable distortion of the question beforehand, which would have made the mission of the Agent nugatory and ridiculous, never came from the President, for on his declining to have charge of the measure himself, in the most explicit terms, that "Other meeting the information and hearing the discussion, he should not consider it his duty, as the responsible agent of the law, to carry into effect the decision the President might then make, he would from respect for the President and himself, afford the President an opportunity to select a successor whose views might accord with his own on the important matter in contemplation."

As if his respect of honor and propriety, on this point, were not satisfied with such a pledge, he again, in the same letter, explicitly repeated it, "that when the agent should have returned, after hearing the statements, and the President should then decide, he would resign or retire."

This was about the 23d of July. A few days afterwards Mr. Adams started on his mission to the State Banks, whereupon he appointed and made report, about the first September. In the mean time, the Report of the Government Directors had been received, disclosing the startling fact that out of the four of the five Directors then elected at the dictation of Mr. Biddle for electioneering purposes; that more than a hundred thousand dollars had been used in that way; and that the Board of Directors had solemnly resolved, after warning and discussion, to proceed in the same career.

Finding there was no difficulty in making arrangements with the State Banks, the President, confirmed in all his previous opinions by these disclosures, made those opinions formally known to his Cabinet, by the paper which has already gone to the public.

What was Mr. Duane's course? Did he concur with the President? No. Did he "afford the President an opportunity to select a successor whose views might accord with his own on the important matter in contemplation?" Not at all. He would neither "concur" nor "retire."

However, instead of giving a prompt decision when the President's final opinion was announced, he held out the idea that his mind was yet open; that the paper presented some new and strong views; that he might finally concur in the course recommended; and one requested to have the document for further consideration!

His only further consideration was to prepare a reply, inaccurate in its assertions, and indecorous in its language, which was returned to him. Among other extraordinary things, this paper substantially stated that it was not his (Mr. Duane's) intension to comply with his promise to resign when he made it—that he did not, at the time he gave the pledge, suppose the State Banks would enter into the Executive's views, in relation to the deposits, and that, therefore, the occasion would not occur, which would require the fulfilment of the expectation he had created; but that, as it had arisen, he would do right by refusing to resign, and that his intention to resign when he made it—that he could enable the President to accomplish his purposes.—This was followed, on the same day, by another note, which he withdrew, and then on the same day, by another and another! both of which were also returned. These papers were not only unsatisfactory in their contents, but evinced a disrespect for the President, and a total alienation of feeling, which would have rendered any further association between the President and Secretary at once unpleasant and improper.

Here, then, was a Secretary of the Treasury who had given a solemn pledge, twice, and emphatically repeated, which he *refused to redeem*. Not content with thwarting the wishes of the man to whom he owed his elevation, he treated him with rudeness and disrespect. He was determined to *force a dismissal*, that he might throw himself into the hands of the Bank Party, to be used as a weapon against one who had invited him to a high and honorable trust.—Was this ingenuous, frank, liberal, gentlemanly, or just?

What should the President have done? Ought he to have kept in his Cabinet a man on whose *written pledges he could not rely?* Ought he to have kept near him a man, who not only refused to redeem his pledges, but evinced a total want of the courtesies which should characterise official intercourse?—Ought he to have retained, as his confidential adviser, one who was ready to declare that a measure which the President had to be demanded by the public interests and the will of his constituents, was "unnecessary, unwise, vindictive, arbitrary and unjust?" The President did not think so.

Mr. Duane was dismissed for *faithlessness to his solemn written pledges*, and for the exhibition of bad feelings, *which made him totally unfit for the station in which he had been elevated*. He was not dismissed merely for refusing to remove the deposites.

Let us not be misunderstood. We maintain the right of the President to dismiss any executive officer for refusing to do what the Chief Magistrate may believe it his duty to do. In this case, if Mr. Duane had not given the written pledge, and had not shown any of his bad feelings, the President might have dismissed him, and probably would. But that point does not belong to the case, and cannot be brought into discussion; for however clear it is, that the President had a right to dismiss him for that cause, it is equally clear that this was not the immediate inducement.

From these facts, the Bank party will perceive that the case is a little different from what they have supposed. To reach the President, they will be obliged to prove, not that he has no power over the deposites, but that he has no right to dismiss a Secretary for falsifying his written pledges and using insulting language towards the Chief Magistrate; when it is his duty to treat with respect. They must not only prove, that the President has no right to discharge from his service, one, who has proved he cannot rely upon, whose feelings and opinions are with his worst enemies; but that he cannot remove a Secretary whom he himself has made, who has not had the confirmation of the Senate, whose nomination to that body depends on his will, and whose commission would have expired at the close of the next session of Congress.

Long ago we might have cut short the arguments of the Bank papers by this exposition. But as it must annihilate all that is left of the elected sender, and assumed humility of the late Secretary; as no doubt was entertained that the country would triumphantly sustain the Administration in the great measure, and as there was no desire here to give unnecessary eclat, we were unwilling to be silent. But when to

Arrest of Forgers.

We learn from the Boston Mercantile Journal that "the Boston Police Court on the 22nd ult. issued warrants for the arrest of Thomas Dyer, Capts. Of Augusta; Commercial Document Goat; Bricks and Asses to Lend.

Of Londonderry, Three varieties of Jerboa. Common Hare; Alpine and Cape Hare.

Of Lanarkshire, Two varieties of [*reserved from nature*]. Condor of Magellan; Golden Eagle; Falcon; Horned Owls, large and small; the Harpy.

Of Peebleshire, American Gadwal, and lesser and red Godwit; Black-tailed Godwit; Water-rail; Great Snipe.

Of Selkirkshire, The specimens of curious sea fish.

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Of Berwickshire, Five species of the Scorpion Tribe.

Of Haddingtonshire, Twenty-three species of Insects.

Of Edinburghshire, Five species of Bees.

Of Stirlingshire, Metallic Veins; Modes of ventilating a Coal Mine; Chalk changing into Marble; Two specimens of Basaltic Formations.

This valued monthly. Price, 6 dollars a year, invariably in advance. SAMUEL ATKINSON,
nov 24 26 Carter's Alley, Philada.

Public Sale.

A VALUABLE Plantation will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 18th day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises. A valuable tract of land, containing 107 acres 36 perches, and allowance, of which about 60 acres are cleared land, in a good state of cultivation, and in good fence, a thriving orchard with a variety of fruit trees thereon. The woodland is extensive and valuable, well timbered with post or hickory, white oak, birch and pine wood, situated in Ridley township, and 9 miles from the Philadelphia county, 10 miles from Chester, 20 from Chesapeake, 6 from Newtown, 3 from Yamacon, and 9 from the Branch Church country, on the Little Crum Creek, and 1 mile from the road leading to Darby Zalmer, John Harman, Bonns, Adams, Samuel K. Kephart, Lewis Andrews, and others. The improvements are a good log dwelling house, with a back building, a large double corn house, granary, excellent public barn-yard, and other necessary out buildings, with sufficient stabling, together with other necessary improvements. There are two springs of never failing water and a cistern between the house and barn, belonging to the Little Schuylkill Company; but the privilege or water is not appurtenant, it only being a mere parol agreement. The land is in good condition, which is supplied by the Little Schuylkill, Crum, and Ridley creeks, and other natural manure, and property; and possession may be had immediately after the sale of the crops of corn, potatoes, &c. and the purchaser will be entitled to the wheat sown on the premises, and the privilege of the barn-yard, and the use of the stable for the keeping of his horses, and the privilege of the cellar for the storing of his potatoes, &c. until the 1st day of April next. The terms of sale will be made known at the time of sale by

ELLIS & SHIPLEY & Co.
nov 24

Catechism of American Law.

THIS highly useful little volume furnishes a very full abstract of American Law, and is presented to the public with the recommendations of Chief Justices Marshall and Chancellor Kent. It is written in a plain and intelligible style, free from technicalities, and will be found a valuable book of reference on almost every occasion of doubt. The author's method of its object and execution has been pronounced, as it is, a most valuable and useful publication, and is in every way calculated to be of service to the community. It is a work which every man of business should have at hand, and which every student of law should make himself master of. Its cheapness will bring it within the reach of all, and it is hoped that it will be generally circulated.

Just published and for sale by
ANDREW SOWDEN,
nov 24 No. 26 Carter's Alley.

Newspaper Patronage.—The New Hampshire Patriot states that it has 2000 subscribers, and that there are not fifty dollars due from them to the proprietor!

This is an extraordinary case of punctuality.—The truth is, the public are too apt to imagine that a debt incurred for a newspaper, is a thing of little consequence. Newspaper accounts are very difficult to collect. Some people who cannot cut their breakfasts without having first read their favorite Journal, consider this preference a payment in full of their subscription.

This is all wrong. A newspaper costs money. One of any circulation is mentioned at an enormous expense. The paper alone comes to many thousands per annum, and these thousands are gathered in by mere dribbles. But further, besides the general disposition to give the printer the go by, there is another reason in regard to that especial class of people, who form the commissioned list of agents for associations, who are the constant recipients of large sums of money, and you have not the change to pay for what is not only advantageous, but indispensable to their operations.

The Alabama Question.—The Richmond Enquirer contains a letter from the Secretary of War to Major McIntosh, commanding the U. S. troops at Fort Mitchell, Alabama, which removes all apprehension of a serious termination to the dispute between the state of Alabama and the general government. It is as follows:—

Extract of a letter to Maj. J. S. McIntosh, dated Oct 20th, 1832.

"*Sir*—Your letter on the 21st inst. to Maj. General Macomb has been laid before me—and, in answer, I have to inform you, that you will interpose no obstacle to the service of legal process upon any officer or soldier under your command, whether issuing from the Courts of the State of Alabama, or of the United States. On the contrary, you will give all necessary facilities to the execution of such process.

"It is not the intention of the President, that any part of the military force of the U. S. should be brought into collision with the civil authority. In all questions of jurisdiction, it is the duty of the former to submit to the latter, and no considerations must interfere with that duty.

"If, therefore, an officer of the State or of the United States come with legal process against yourself or any officer or soldier of your garrison, you will freely admit him within your post, and allow him to execute his writ undisturbed."

The Tuscaloosa Expositor of the 20th instant, says: "It is unclerstood here, that the troops did not take up the line of march from Fort Mitchell, at the time appointed. The reception of the Governor's Proclamation, and the rapid organization of the Militia in the new counties, have, no doubt, produced this prudent suspension of martial law."

In Murray's Manual of Chemical Experiments, in answer to the question, "why does soap curdle with hard water?" it is stated, that the sulphuric acid of the sulphate of lime, to which it generally owes its character of hardness, combines with the soda of the soap. The lime and oil, or tallow, being thus freed from their respective combinations, float through the liquid medium in flakes; the phenomenon, therefore, is one entirely of decomposition. On this principle solution of soap will determine the relative hardness of water, and is generally employed by the well-digger.

BOOK OF NATURE.

Next week will be published, the December No.

Containing Ten fine Copperplate Engravings.

Contents—Plate 9. Quadrupeds. Ben Goat; Capra Aegagrus; Common Domesticated Goat; Bricks and Asses to Lend.

Of Londonderry, Three varieties of Jerboa. Common Hare; Alpine and Cape Hare.

Of Lanarkshire, Two varieties of [*reserved from nature*]. Condor of Magellan; Golden Eagle; Falcon; Horned Owls, large and small; the Harpy.

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Verily's the spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

From the Boston Morning Post.

ANSWER.

To a Lady who requested me to restore her love letters in consequence of a pique.

"Return, villain !" — Macbeth.

Return all your letters bearing
Nay, dearest, that cannot well be —
The cook, long ago, in the kitchen,
Regard the grease with the papers, you see,
Then the flames that you wrote of, as flame
Ascended the chimney above, —
Since the cook had no bellets of wood,
I gave her the billets of love.

Aye, swear—and the goose ran red sweeter —
Your snare has come rather too late —
The scraps from mind in print weeping
Had better have grieved my pate
To see your rhetorical flowers
By Grosvenor floor outdone,
Your grave things eulogized by the graver,
I vow — was the best of the fun.

When I was in love, or pretended
To be so, my easiness of parts,
Regardless two were never offended
By how I proved with most elements of oaths,
Your paste — was a sapphire jet brim,
But how did it to marriage with mine
I know they were unmixed by your lessons,
And read fifty verses, every line.

Grieve not for past enemas, "too much cross,"
Hamlet tells us "we all mean to taste"
The goose has been a-aged, cooked a-el enough,
The luxe of dainties is gone,
But even if all should be known,
My gentle, may remain be pruned,
Your name from mine be turned the wrong pages,
And not the right grinder you loved.

CROSS RACTION. — The cold on Monday was so intense that olive branches were exported in the shape of ice cicles — the iron Cornwall movement of it to such a value as to make it salable.

Some of the men on the hill that race dividers pendicular have been called for — had soon to attend the convention which is to be held at Holmes's Hole, cedar's to — the centre of Lake Ontario where the water is upwards of forty fathoms deep.

They met in a lonely place, and horrible to relate — severe contact with the enemy — for the combatants the larger part set off a tomb to the grave of Mount Lebanon — leaving with three cheers thirty-six pounders.

Upon Mr. Clay's arrival at Boston, he was received in luxurious bed — Nicholas Biddle and the President, the United States Bank — He was conveyed in his chair with apparent relish of hearts as well as of friends, in spite of Neff's pleasantness and a cousin and a half of the Washington family.

A surprising specimen of great delicacy was lately performed by Mr. Lloyd Chesbrough, of Kenosha, upon the calves of the Menominie Journal — the thickness of seven inches he was relieved of the fourth wide.

A.) *Traveller.*

RESPECTFULLY announces the public, that he has taken the above well known and commodious establishment, and has fitted it up in a manner that will render it worthy the patronage of those who may favor him with a call. The Bar will be supplied with the choicest Liquors, and his Table with the best the market can afford. His Stabling is large and commodious, and attended by careful and attentive Hostlers. Charges moderate.

Lancaster, Nov. 1, 1838.

A Reporter taking Notes.

AMUSING ANECDOTE OF KEAN

By J. C. Colquhoun, Esq.

He [Kean] once, I believe, visited Dublin incognito, and whenever, from the circumstance of his not announcing himself, the house was thin, he would, in the character of a stranger, call upon the manager, and offer his services for the night. Upon one occasion, when he was performing Richard, he accosted the manager in the morning, and, on being told that the house was very thin, he said he would perform gratuitously, rather than disappoint the audience. He accordingly did so, and, at the end of the play, was called for by the audience, and, coming forward, addressed them as follows: "Ladies and gentlemen, I am sorry to inform you that Mr. Kean is unwell, and unable to perform this evening; but, if you will permit me, I will read you a play." The audience, however, were not to be gulled in this manner, and, with one voice, they called out, "Kean, Kean, we will have Kean!" Upon which he came forward, and, in a tone of pathos, which was peculiarly his own, said,